### THE EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE

BELUSIONAL INSANITY CAUSED AND CURED BY THE DISEASE.

Male and Female Patients in a Massachu-cetts Hospital Discharged as Cured After Having the Influence.

Boston, April 24.-A new phase of la srippe's mysterious influence is just now inareating the medical profession of Massachuserts. Bad as it was in its dreadful work, it has at the same time wrought what seems to be a miracle at the State Insane Hospital at West ro. The cases described by Dr. N. E. Paine. the superintendent of the hospital, furnish some of the most singular phenomena in the study of mental disorders, and curative virtue of disease upon disease. La grippe swept through the Westbore Insane Hospital just as it did through other institutions, and while some succumbed to its ravothers, seven in number, not only recovered health, but reason as well. This singular result is told by Dr. Paine as fellows;

One female patient, a case of mania, had been in the hospital about nine months. When she became feverish, her excited and incoserent speech left her and she became rational. She was discharged on Jan. 27 as recovered, and I have heard within a few days that she continues perfectly well. This was her fifth strack of insanity, the two preceding attacks having lasted in one case twentythree and the other sixteen months. It appears possible that her mental disease was cured by the influenza, and, moreover, in about one-half its unticipated duration. Another female patient, who was very destructive of clothing, furniture, &c., became rational during and after the fever, and continued so until her discharge, on March 28. She had remained thirteen months in the hospital, and we leared she would not re-cover. In her case, also, the disease was acute mania, and was recurrent as in the preceding case. This was her third attack of insanity. A third patient, a woman, was a case of acute mania, of puerperal origin. who was violent, destructive, incoherent, and noisy until she passed into dementia. The fever of the influenza brightened her mentally and she continued to improve until she was discharged about a week ago to her own home. Her disease lasted two years and one month in the hospital. This termination was entirely unexpected. The fourth female patient was also a case of acute mania who had passed into dementia. She could not read or write or re-member much of her past. She was untidy, and had apparently passed beyond any hope of recovery. The same natural action of the

of recovery. An earner action of the influence. and now she is tidy, answers questions correctly, and is rational in her conversation. She probably will go to her home before long. She has been in the hospital one year and aline months. It is noticeable of them had afterward passed into dementia. It is remarkable that the last two were litted out of their hopeless condition by anything short of death.

"Let us now consider the men. A male patient had been in the bospital eight months, had delusions of suspicion, believed that his food was poisoned, that poison was sprinkled on him at night. He heard false voices and showed no sign of improvement. After the influence he lost his delusions and talked about them as sometimat themselves upon him since his illness, but he appears to be now in a sultable condition for a trial athome. Another male patient had been in the hospital about thirteen months. He was also suspicious, though his food was poisoned, had hallucinations of hearing, and also of sight. He often complained of a bright phospiorescent light which was globular, and which appeared at night as well as out of doors. He has been at home about seven weeks, and continues to does!... A which was globular, and which appeared at night as well as out of doors. He has been at home about seven weeks, and continues to does!... and we weeks, and continues to does!... and we were and drink probably occasioned his insanty. He would refuse to eat because his food was poisoned; he heard volces talking with him constantly and was becoming demented. He never read books or papers, sell of my sell and the sell of the sell of

Miss Helen Barrington Thurston, daughter of Nathaniel B. Thurston, was married last Church of the Holy Spirit, Madison avenue and Sixty-sixth street. The Rev. Dr. Guilbert officiated. The church was filled with the relatives and friends of the bride and groom, the Twenty-second Regiment, to which the bride's brothers belong, being well represented. Miss Haight and Master Groesbeck preceded the bride and groom down the aisle and swung open a floral gate for them to pass through. The bride's gown was of white faille, with a veil of tuile fastened with orange blossoms and diamond stars. The six bridesmadds wore scarle crope de Chine. They were the Misses ida Lathers. Middle Haight, Emily Tobias, Margarst Haits, Belle Harper, and Helen Robinson. The ushers, who wore little diamond plus the gift of the groom, were: Messrs, J. A. Oook, Louis Haight, T. C. Zerega, A. W. P. Cochrane, J. Pearsall, and Mr. Taylor.

A reception was held at Sherry's and the dancing lasted until hearly midnight, when the bride and groom departed, amid showers of rice. Among those present were Gen. Josiah Forter, Capt. Thurston, Col. Ropeer, Col. Harding, Gen. Varian, Aibert Mathews, Adt. William Smith, Joseph Smith, Capt. Freeman, capt. S. Hamuels, Hear-Commodore Sterling of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and Horace Barnard, Jr. brothers belong, being well represented. Miss

### The Final Opera Performance.

The season of grand opera, which first in German and then in Italian has been running in the Metropotian Opera House since last No sember, is to be brought to a close this evening by a performance of "La Traviata." given by Mr. Abbey's Italian troupe. Patti is to be heard as Violetin, a part in which she appears to great advantage. Since the great songstress is not to return to this country next year it is within the bounds of possibility that to night's performance may be her farewell to America.

Insurance Superintendent in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 24.—Gov. Campbell to-day appointed Mr. W. H. Kinder of Findlay. Hancock county. Ohio, as Superintendent of Insurance, to serve for three years from June 3.

In Favor of Revision.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—The Baltimore Presbytery to-day adopted the majority report favoring a revision of the Confession of Faith.

TRACHING NEGROES TO WORK,

Successful Industrial School in the Blac

Industrial Institute is one of these schools.

Work was begun here in 1881 by B. T. Wash.

ngton, a young graduate of the Hampton

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 24.—It has been only n recent years that the conviction has gained root that the colored people South stood in more need of industrial than of purely mental squipment. The success of the Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va., did much to foster this conviction. There are now several industrial schools in the South in successful operation. The Tuskegee Normal and

school. He began in an old church house, with thirty students and a State appropriation of \$2,000 per year. So rapid was the growth of the work that after a year and a half he was able to acquire a site of 100 acres near the town, upon which a small building was erected, and the State increased its annual appropriation to \$3,000, which it has maintained ever since. The acreage about the original site was increased from time to time, until it is now 680 acres in extent free from all encumbrance. Upon it fourteen buildings, some of them large and handsome, have been erected, almost entirely by student labor. These hardly suffice to accommodate the work of the school, with its 400 students and 28 instructors, about half of whom are females, and new structures are almost constantly in course oferection. In addition to the acreage about the school, most of which is adapted only to fruit culture, about three hundred acres of farm land several miles away are controlled and operated under competent management. Most of the food products used at the school are raised on the farms. The corn yield this year will not fall far short of 3,000 bushels Twenty thousand head of white cabbage plants have just been set out. Irish potatoes and yams are produced in abundance, besides other nec-

culture on a modest scale. Besides making all the brick required in the construction of school buildings, the local trade is also supplied to a very large extent, A saw and planing mill is in constant operation. It is supplied with the most improved machinery. All the planing of lumber for the neighborhood is done at this mill. A thoroughly appointed carpentering establishment is maintained, and besides the mere matter of handling the tools, instruction is given in designing of all kinds and in making estimates. All the furniture used in the school is made in the shops by the students. Buggles and road wagons are also made, and the fact that the local demand for them is greater than the ca-pacity to manufacture sufficiently attests their excellence.

Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting in all

essary truck. Fruitculture is being prosecuted

with promise of splendid results, as also bee

Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting in all forms are carried on, and much work in these departments is being done for farmers and others in the county. Brick masonry and plastering are also taught, and the students who have a preference for these trades. I am told, make remarkable progress and have done some excellent work. Alabama Hall, a four-story brick, being built by them.

The printing office is one of the most thoroughly appointed of the industrial departments. There is a large assortment of type, one job and one cylinder press, and a large paper cutter. Many young men are learning typesetting, while the young women learn bookbinding.

Harness and shoemaking have just been inbookbinding.

Harness and shoemaking have just been introduced, and a small building is occupied with such machines of these trades as have

troduced, and a small building is occupied with such machines of these trades as have been secured.

A large brick building is now in course of erection to be used as a laundry. Machines are not used, the purpose being to educate the young women to do hand work. They are also taught practical housekeeping in all its details. A small store is maintained on the grounds, where specimens of the work of the women may be seen, and where the students may purchase such small articles as they need.

The property of the school is valued at \$100.000, free from encumbrance of any kind, every doilar of it contributed by philanthropic people interested in the work. The running expenses are about \$20,000 per annum; about \$5,000 of this is made in the various industries carried on here, \$3,000 is given by the State of Alabama, and about \$22,000 donated by Northern and Western friends of the work. Two sisters, who reside in Boston, give annually from \$6,000 to \$7,000. The entire work is controlled and manued by colored superintendents, principals and teachers. There is not one white man actively connected with the work.

When the school was first begun here the wiltes regarded it with suspicion and aversion, but there has come about a revulsion of sentiment with regard to it.

### NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Latest Information of Interest From All Quarters.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads has completed the consideration of the bill to secure the refunding of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the Government. The amendments made yesterday are of small importance, being intended principally to make clearer the principles of the measure, with the exception of one extending from seventy-five period during which the Cantral Pacific Company may extend the life of trai Pacine Company may extend the inte of re-their first mortgage bonds in the event of re-funding. Chairman Dalzeil will prepare a new bill, embodying all of the amendments made by the committee in the measure just finished, and will submit it to the full committee at its next meeting.

Notice has been given that the lease of the Columbus, Springfield and Cheinnati Kaliroad to the Cheinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Raliroad will terminate on June 1.

Representative D. B. Henderson has introduced in the House a bill for the protection of property, trainmen and other railroad employees in handling locomotive engines, freight trains and freight cars. The bill makes it unlawful to put into use any new cars, or cars that have been sent to the shops for general repairs, or cars either of whose drawbars need to be replaced with new ones, that shall not be equipped with safety automatic couplers, or drawbars which will automatically couple themselves can and be uncoupled from the sides of the car. The bill also provides that it shall be unlawful after Jan. 1, 1895, for any railroad to be equipped with any device for coupling cars save automatic couplers.

### Surgeons to Assist Consuls in Inspecting

Surgeon-General Hamilton, accompanied by State Commissioner of Emigration Stephenson, went up to Ward's Island yesterday and inspected the sick and convalescent and the able-bodied immigrants there. The Surgeonable-bodied immigrants there. The Surgeon-General decided to discharge sixteen of them and send back to Europe eight who had expressed a desire to go. After a conference with Assistant Superintendent of immigration O'Beirne, the Surgeon-General decided that he would send a surgeon to every important port in Europe to assist the United States Consuls in inspecting emigrants bound for America.

A Ten-year-old Boy Shoots a Little Cirl. BRAZIL, Ind., April 24 .- This forenoon, while the pupils of room 3. Meridian street school building, were on the playground at recess, a ten-year-old boy named Ben Cor-bery produced a revolver and shot little Cora Brubach, about the same age, the ball taking effect in her hand and the side of her face. The wound is not fatal.

The reason for the assault is that the girl had previously given the teacher information of his misconduct. He left the ground at once after the shooting, and the City Marshai is in

Disputing Prof. Heliprin's Pigures. CITY OF MEXICO, April 24, via Galveston. The director of the National Observatory has informed a reporter that the computations by Prof. Heliprin of i hiladelphia of the heights of mountains are badly reckoned. Prof. Heliprin offers to make a new ascent.

### Wilson Barrett in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 24,-President Harrison Mrs Harrison, Mrs. Mckes, many Senators and Repre-sentatives and members of the various legations atrentatives and memoers of the various legations at-tended the new National Theatre this evening, to witness the performance of Hamlet by Mr Wilson Barrett. The audence was one of the largest and most distinguished ever seen in washington, and Mr. Barrett met with a perfect ovation when he tret appeared upon the stage, and double and triple recalls were demanded at the close of each act.

Benyse's Story of Pistol Shots and Splashes KEYPORT, April 24.-Gus Denyse, a New York drummer, went to Matawan last night with a story that excited people. He said that while coming from Keyport he had seen a man and woman acting atrangely on the Mohenkson Creak bridge. After he had passed them he heard two pistol shots and two spiashes in the water. He turned tack but could not find the man and woman neither could the score of people who wen't to

Final Adjournment of the Legislature, ALBANY, April 24.—The Republican Senators accused for two hours to night, and dually decided on that adjournment on either May 8 or 2.

MANY LIVES IN GREAT PERIL

BOATS AND BARGES SENT TO RESCUE

THE LOUISIANA SUFFERERS. everal New Breaks Testerday—About 4.700 Square Miles Under Water—Prop-erty Worth Many Millions Threatened— A Bit of a Picod Etot is New Oricans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Reports reached here to-day that a number of people had lost their lives in the interior of West Baton Rouge consequence of the overflow from the Lobbell crevasse. It is almost impossible to get accurate news from that section, and it may be some days before these rumors are authenticated or disproved. Meanwhile every effort is being made to get the people out of the inundated country. Four steamers and a dozen barges are at work on the river front. The Dakota on her first relief trip picked up 500 people and 1,000 cattle, all in danger of drowning, and the Wheelock 200 people. They were carried at once to the opposite side of the river, and the boats at once

returned to their work. Five hundred negroes frightened half to death were sescued from one small cotton gin, where they had been huddled together for thirty-six hours. The Dakota has been con-verted into a cattle boat, and will rescue cattle, 2,000 at a time. Cattle that have not been drowned are in danger of losing their lives from starvation, as they have stood knee deep in water for two days without food.

Besides the relief boats on the river front, three other boats were sent up the Atchafalaya and Plaquemine to-day, which will be able to reach the interior settlements among the Fordoche, Grosse Tete, and other streams, where the danger to life is very great. In response to a request from the Government, the Texas and Pacific Railroad, which traverses this country, also ran a relief train to-day as far as the water would allow it, and brought over free of charge those who wished to leave.

as well as their household goods, stock, and so on. The people seemed to be very much alarmed over the situation, and anxious to abandon the threatened country. Refugees are pouring into Plaquemine and other places of safety, and very few will stay to fight the water. Many of the refugees, particularly the negroes, saved nothing but their clothing. mplaint is made that there are not enough skiffs and small boats for the rescue of the people, and a supply will be shipped up the river at once.

Breaks are reported to-day at Arbre's Landing, at Coyles, Acryille parish; at Arvauldia, Whitehall, Vidalia, and Concordia parish; at Point Pleasant, Tensas; two near Waterloo, and at Mallys and Hawkins in Pointe Coupee. There are now thirteen breaks altogether in the Pointe Coupée levees, with every probability that the entire front will be washed away. An ugly break occurred this evening at Point Pleasant, the most important levee in Tensas,

ugly break occurred this evening at Point Pleasant, the most important leves in Tensas, which has bitherto held its levees without a break. It will put half the parishes under water. The Martinez break in East Baten Houge is becoming dangerous and destructive. It was thought at first that it could be closed, but it has instead grown under. If it remains open it will flood the whole country from liaton Houge down, affecting the finest sugar plantations in East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Ascension, and St. James, where its waters will join with those of the Nita crownsas.

It will be some days before it can be determined with absolute accuracy how much country will be overflowed by the Marganza and other Pointe Coupée and West Baton Houge breaks but the chances are that they will do a maximum of damage. There is as much water going through the breaks as in any previous overflow, and the swamps are already full. On the other hand, the creva-se is very late this year, and it takes some time to spread over the country. The flooding of the greater portion of Pointe Coupée and West Baton Rouge, all but a narrow run of land along the river, is admited by all.

From half to two-thirds of Derville will certainly go under water. One-half of Assumption is also doomed. Most of it is settled by small white farmers, who live scattered through the woods, Most of the big sugar plantations will escape, unless the high water is prolonged. A large portion of Terrebonne, also inhabited by small farmers, will suffer, and that portion of Lafourche from Thibudeaux to the upper parish line. The bayou section of St. Martin's and Iberia north of Grand Lake will go under. All this section is certain to suffer unless the breaks are immediately closed or the river falls suddenly, which is altogether improbable. If the crevisse remains open and the high water continues, the fine sugar viautations on Bayou Lafourche, Assumption and Lakourche parishes, on Bayou Teche, lu St. Marv. St. Martin, and Iberia and in the upper portions of Terrebonne, wi

water in Louisians about 4.700 square mines of land, with prespects that some 2,000 or 3,000 more miles will go under when the fleed spreads. The cultivated lands already fleeded or that will certainly go under water are some 250,000 acres with nearly as much more in danger if the floed continues.

Of course business is thoroughly demoralized throughout the overflowed sections. The track of the Texas and Pacific Kalifowal is now several feet under water at West Melville and from Baton Houge Junction to Grosse Tête. The track is still intact, but a large portion of it will probably be washed away. It is now asserted that the crevasse water will reach the Southern Pacific Railroad in ten days, instead of several weeks, as first predicted, and that early in May Now Orleans will be completely cut off from the West.

The floed in the rear of the city is receding to-day, and it will probably be out of the water in two days. An overflow riot here was narrowly prevented to-day. To keep the water from running over Flysian Fields atreet a temporary levee was constructed this morning. This had the effect of making the water rise higher in the overflowed portion of the Fighth ward, and an univer of the people affected by the flood, headed by Police Sergeant Conrad, protested and started for the leves to cut it. They were met by Mayor Shakespeare and finally induced to abandon their project of cutting the levee, which would have flooded a considerable portion of the Seventh ward. Conrad was at once removed from the police for his action.

### An Eagle Fought by a Ram.

SCBANTON, April 24. On Wednesday of last week, while Farmer Benjamin Shiffer of Tunkhannock township, Monroe county, was ploughing on a side hill, an eagle attracted his attention far up in the sky. The big bird was hovering over a field on the lowlands, where Farmer Shiffer's little flock of sheep were confined, and in a short time after he had disovered it the eagle swooped down upon the lot and attempted to carry off a helpless lamb that a owe had given birth to only a little while before. The mother sheep was licking her lambkin, and the eagle missed its aim and

struck the ewe, knocking her down.

Before the eagle had time to recover itself a big Southdown ram, the only one in the flock. backed off a few feet, and then ran swiftly toward the ponderous bird. He hit the eagle in the breast and keeled it over, instantly backing away for another butt. The eagle ralifed quickly, and when the ram sailed toward it again with his head lowered, the savage bird

quickly, and when the ram sailed toward it again with his head lowered, the savage bird hopped from the ground, fastened its huge claws into the wool on the spunky sheep's neck, and began to beat the ram with its great wings. The ram bleated loudly, and ran this way and that until he had shaken the eagle off. The ugip bird had a tuft of wool in each claw when the ram got rid of it, but instead of soaring away it arose a few feet and then darted at the young lamb again. The ewe tried to keep the eagle away by stamping, but the anparently hungry bird paid no attention to the mother sheep, grabbing the helpless lamb in one of its talons.

The old ram was still gritty. He gave the eagle a tremendous butt in the side with his hard head, and the determined bird lost its balance but clung to the lamb. Hefore it could recover itself the ram pitched into it again. He struce it under its right wing, which was raised at the time, and the eagle dropped the bleeding carcass of the lamb and caught the ram in the long wool on his back.

Farmer Shiffer, who had started from the hillside field the moment he saw the earle swoop down, had withessed every stage of the fight, and he reached the shot just after the eagle had sailed in for the second time to conquer the ram. He had caught up a fence stake on the way, and with it he whaled the eagle over the head and broke its neck. By that time the ram's wool was pretty well mussed up, but the old fellow was sjill full of fight, and when Farmer Shiffer infloosened the sunrous talons and tumbled the eagle over on its back he gave the bird another butt, and then walked toward a corner of the field where the rest of the flook were huddled together. The lamb lay dead on the grass, and the timid ewe stood off several feet and gazed upon it. From tip to tip the big bird measured eight teet and four inches.

WANTED, MORE FIRE HYDRANTS. But There Are Difficulties in the Way of

Getting Thom. The Fire Commissioners have made a great many requests to the Commissioner of Public Works for the placing of new fire hydrants, and Chief Bonner says there ought to be twice as many as there are now; that in many cases the hydrants are so far away from the fire that the force of the engines is wasted in propelling the water through long hose before it gets to the fire, so that when the fire is reached there is not sufficient force to the stream; that the city has far outgrown the

supply of hydrants, and that more of them

ought to be placed at once. Chief Engineer Birdsal of the Dapartment of Public Works said upon this subject: "I do not doubt that it would be more convenient for the Fire Department and safer for the city if we could have more hydrants. But a good deal has to be done before we can place a hydrant. We must have the money with which to do the work and also the requisite supply of to do the work and also the requisite supply of water. In some cases we are asked to place fire hydrants on streets where the mains are not of sufficient size to supply more hydrants. Last year we put down new water mains the whole length of Rivington street and in Second avenue, from Twentieth street to Houston. We doubled the caseaity there, placing a 12-inch main instead of a 6-inch main. Of course, this costs agood deal of money, and we are limited by the size of our appropriation. Every year the Commissioner of Public Works asks for an appropriation to this purpose. Last December we were allowed \$200.095 for this year, and we have aiready got contracts out that will require all of this sum out \$15.000. The leaves but \$15.000 to expend for the balance of the year, and no matter how much the hydrants may be needed, we have no power to expend more than that sum.

The fact is that the city of New York is, more than any other city of the world, supplied with fire hydrants. We had in actual use on Dec. 31, 18-29, 8, 320 fire hydrants in 400 miles of streets. Since 1873, in the district below Twenty-seventh street, we have more than doubled the fire bydrants, and we are nutting them in all the time. The bulk of the appropriation goes for the district above that. The annexed district above the Harlem was sparsely supplied with fire hydrants and main, and we have had to expend an immense amount of money there, and must continue to do so for some time to come.

Although the Fire Department uses comwater. In some cases we are asked to place

we have had to expend an immense amount of money there, and must continue to do so for some time to come.

"Although the Fire Department uses comparatively little water, its demands are for very rapid delivery at the times when they do want it. Of course there would be no use putting hydrants so close together that they could not be supplied by the mains. The rule is to put in hydrants as fast as possible at the points indicated by the Fire Department.

"There is some cost in keeping hydrants in repair, and there is more damage to hydrants from their use for street cleaning and by private parties for various purposes. No doubt the cry of the Fire Department for more water is part of the general cry of the whole city. This will be met in some measure when the new anueduct is opened, when we may reasonably expect that the new force of supply will raise the water substantially all over the city say twenty-five feet higher. This department must always be limited in its work of putting in new hydrants, both by the force of the water at command and by the amount of the appropriation available. If we had the money we could double the supply at once, when we consider that in some cases the new hydrants asked for would cost \$125,000 for the new mains requisite to supply them, it is obvious that the question of cost is an important one. The hydrant itself costs about \$75-but the main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs an enormous sum. The main to supply it costs and the supplement of that Board.

"The pattern of fire hydrant now in use is about the sa

of that Board.

The pattern of fire hydrant now in use is about the same as has been in use for the past forty years, and seems to answer very well. There are some complaints of freeding, but more or less of that seems to be inseparable from the water system in this climate. We are putting in hydrants now that were only ordered in January, and we take the judgment of the Fire Department as to the most urgent ones and do them first. I do not blame they Bonner for wanting more. I would give him one in front of every house if I could.

### A CHANCE FOR EX-CONVICTS. A New Building For the Home of Industry

The directors of the new Home of Indus-

try, which is being built at Tenth avenue and Sixty-third street, expect to be able to move into the building in September next. Their present quarters at 40 East Houston street are in an exceedingly dilapidated condition, The site on which the new building is being

erected is 75 feet wide and 100 feet long, but the building will not take up all this room, as a 20-foot yard is to be left in the rear, and a 12 h-foot driveway is to separate the building from the house on the corner of Tenth avenue. The new home will have four avenue. The new home will have four stories and a basement and will be about 100,000, of which 10,000 has been already contributed, mainly by the Vanderbilts, Cuttings, Rocke-fellers, and Astors, Nearly \$10,000 has also been pledged, and the directors are confident that they will have the entire sum by the time the haliding is completed. The second floor will be used entirely as the living and eating anartments of Superintendent harles Stewart while both the third and fourth stories will be utilized as dormitories for the inmates of the home. The dormitories will be divided into rooms of various sizes, which will accommodate from one to eight men. The inmates of the flome of Industry are chiefly discharged convicts, although variants are never rofused a night's lodging when they can be accommodated. The occupation of the men is broom and brush making, and it is from the sale of these articles and by voluntary centributions that the hone is superpret. Most of the inmates come from Sing Sing, the kings county penitentary, and Binekwell's Island, but not a few come from the New Jersey State prison. They learn the broom-making trade while in juil and the knowledge thus obtained enables them to earn from \$1 to \$5 per week besides their board. Several experienced hands are also hired by the directors to help the learners and keep an eye on the work of the ex-convicts. There are at present thirty-two men in the home.

It is the intention of President John H. Boswall to place circulars in the hands of the wardens in the various prisons in the vieinity with instructions to give one to each discharged male prisoner. The circulars will mention the situation of the new home, and will tell the discharged convicts where they can get a good home with plenty to eat and employment.

### Washington Topies.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: John P Jackson, Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco. James Low, Collector of Customs for the district of Magara, N. Y. Postmusters-New York, George W. Cooper at River-

head and Renjamin Norton at Relmont; New Jersey, Theodore Buttenhaum at Weehawken.

The House Committee on Labor to-day authorized a favorable report on a bill ferbidding the employment upon any building, house, or structure that belongs to or is being constructed for or by the Government, of any person who has been convicted of crime and sentenced to imprisonment in any prison, renitentary, jail, fortoner penal or reformatory institution, and punishing by line or imprisonment any officer or agent of the Government, contractor or sub-contractor, who may violate the provisions of the act. The committee also authorized a favorable report on a bill making it unlawful for any agent or officer of the United States to purchase supplies for the use of the army or payy or other Government department, or materials to be used in the crection, construction, or completion of public buildings when the supplies or materials are in whole or in part the product of convict labor.

Prof. Mendenhall of the coast survey made

whole or in part the product of convict labor.

Prof. Mendenhall of the constaurvey made an argument before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in favor of changing the methed of computing tariff dues from pounds and yards to the metric system. He held that the change would simplify the collection of the revenues, reduce the amount of labor involved in calculating duties, and in other ways benefit the service. One of his points was that nearly all of our imports come to this country invoiced under the metric system, which involved the translation of the units into our own standards.

### ' A Hunter's Pocket Money.

Sakatoga, April 24.-John B. Davis lives on the banks of the liayaderosseras Creck, in the town of Malta, where small game must be very abundant, for during the past year no has sold to James Latham of this village the skins of 402 muskrats, three foxes, five mink, and twenty-two skunks, all of which he had himself shot and trapped. Davis got \$97 for the skins.

### Popocatepeti's Attitude.

From the Philadelphia Record. From the Philadelphia Record.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.—The expedition of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences has anceceded in exploding some very erroneous ideas in regard to the height of Mexican volcanoes. The found Ponocatepati to be nearly 3,000 feet hower than the measurements of Humboldt. The total height of the mountain, making allowance for minor barometric corrections, is 14,700 feet above the sea level. The summit of Popocatepeti was destitute of snow. Highest of all in Leavening Power.-U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

# Oyal Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE** 

People Who Can't Get Time for Bentistry

Notwithstanding the strict prohibition of the Penal Code against Sunday work, there is a good deal of business done in New York city on Sunday. The business of dentistry is an Hotel. example. Indeed, with many dentists Sundays are their busiest days. Not only in the Bowery and on the east side, where the Sunday-working dentiats have been long con-splcuous, but all over the city it is almost the universal rule that dentists work on Sunday. The prudent, careful people who have their teeth looked after are mostly occupied in the middle of the day, and, since the work cannot be done at night, Sunday is the only alterna-tive. Men especially are averse to giving up working days to the dentist because it adds greatly to the expense when the loss of working hours is added to the dentist's bill. With them it is a question of letting the dentist's

greatly to the expense when the loss of working hours is added to the dentist's bill. With them it is a question of letting the dentist's job go undone or having it done on Sunday. Many men in regular occupation cannot be spared from their posts during the working hours. They may be clerks in banks, or book-keepers, or officials of various sorts, who cannot supply substitutes, and Sunday is their only free day.

There are also many women who are employed on week days who are compelled to give some of their time on Sunday to the dentists. They are clerks or eashiers in stores, or typewriters and stendarchers where their personal attendance from day to day during the week is essential, and so they must either let their teeth go or have the dentist's work done on Sunday.

The police never arrest the dentists for working on Sunday. Occasionally the barber shops have been raided, and barbers hade been hauled up before the police courts for Sunday work, but the dentists have gone on undisturbed. Indeed, it requires no very great stretch of the imagination to protect the dentists under the Fenal Code. One section is: "All labor on Sunday is prohibited except the work of necessity or charity is included whatever is needful during the day for the good order, health, or comfort of the community."

Of course, dentistry helps good order, it is essential to the health and comfort of the community, and it is likewise a work of charity, and to the like though and to relieve them is a work of charity. Even the high-toned dentists, whose customers have plenty of time and do not need to devote Sunday hours to dentistry done on other days of the week. The principle of competition which regulates the prices has also compelled the bulk of dentists to work on Sunday. People will go where they are accommodated. It is not the custom to charac more for Sunday dentistry than for dentistry done on other days of the week. The principle of competition which regulates the prices has also compelled the bulk of dentists to work on Sunday to r

## THE NOBLE SOLDIER.

Lient, Count Essky Tries to Bully a Mer-

A recent occurrence in Keeskemet, Hungary, throws considerable light on the present relations between officers and tradesmen on the Continent. Count Georg Esaky. Lieutenant of hussars, had quarrelled with Desider Heer, a wealthy merchant, concerning a bill. The day after the quarrel he met Beer in the crowded market place and shouted at him: "Come up to my quarters in half an hour. I

gered by this break. The points of danger to life are along the line of the crowasse and in the various interior settlements along the streams.

The Fordoche country is perhaps the most in danger, as it is very low. There is now under water in Louisians about 4.700 square miles of land, with prespects that some 2.000 or 3.000 in the line of land, with prespects that some 2.000 or 3.000 in the land, with prespects that some 2.000 or 3.000 in the land, with prespects that some 2.000 or 3.000 in the land, with prespects that some 2.000 or 3.000 in the land of lan several fellow officers and with a dog whip in his hand. He sought out Beer, caught him by the ear, and cut him twice across the face by the ear, and cut him twice across the face with the lash. Beer then snatched the whip from him, and dealt him, two sounding blows across the nose with the handle. The Lleutenant Count drew his sabre and, although Beer was unarrhed, began cutting him moreliessly about the face and shoulders. Beer caught up an iron bar. The comrades of the Lieutenant Count threw themselves on him, but were too late. With a blow the merchant stretched the noble officer at full length.

A score of Heer's friends hurried to his help to protect him from the swords of the officers. A hot scrimmage with an abundance of slashing and pounding, followed. The officers were finally routed and they fied down the street. Esaky ran into a house. The crowd tried to follow, but the door was barred against them. They smashed and climbed through the windows eventually, but too late to catch their man, who had escaped during the delay through the back yard. The Lieutenant Count was taken to Pestit to have his wounds treated by the best surgeon.

That was all. See far there has been no talk of discipling in him or his comrades. Beer is recovering slowly at his home from the carving the first of a Calegra Old Care.

### Beath of a Colored Oil Queen

Prom the Philadelphia Press.

PITTSBURGH, April 21.—The death is announced in Washington county of Mra. Mary Miller, the wealthiest colored woman in western Pennsylvania. When oil was found in her neighborhood, four years ago, all Mra. Miller had in the world was a lot of ground. This she leased for one-fourth royalty. What became famous as the "Bunghole Weil" was drilled in and yielden nearly 1,000 barrels daily, giving Mrs. Milleran meome of \$200 ter dom. Another big well was subsequently drilled on the same lot, and the two made the poor old colored woman rich. From the Philadelphia Press.

A Sword for Capt. Clark of the Tlut. The friends of the soldiers of the 71st Regi-mentifiled the balconies in the armory at Forty-ofth street and Broadway last night, and watched the smar drilling of Company D by Capt Clark, and later the drill of the Highland Guard of the New York Cale donian Club. There were thirty men in the company, and they cleverly formed in Greek, Roman, and St. Andrew's crosses, squares, and triangles, in obscilence to the commands from their Thomas A. McMain and Sergeants Thomas B. Risd and James H. Cockburn. White the drilling of Company D was going on Major Wallace its with a sword with a goid mounted scablard, and a golden sagle sormounting the grip. The scablard hers these words. Treasned to table W. Clark on his wenty seventi anniversary as Capian by the members of Company D. Seventy Aris Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. employees in the Foreign Department New York Peak Others and his friends April 24, 1983. Danting followed the drills. Among those present were Capi W. C. Clark and Mrs. Clark, Lichin and Mrs. C. H. Stone, Lichin E. H. Seiklick, Corporal W. J. Wherry, and E. J. Mercer, representing the Post Office. and they cleverly formed in Greek, Roman, and s

# The Columbia Institute Cadets made a goodly

how at their annual drill last evening in the Sevent Regiment Armory. There was a review by Major Get Regiment Armory. There was a review by Major tiem. Howard and his staff, battalion and skirmish movements, sabre and beyonet drill, manual of the Gatling gun, and a mimic attack by infantry on two fatting guns including skirmishing, flank attacks. Ering of blank cartridges by the diskings, and carrying off the field of the dead' by attendants with streichers, store the ejerciese there was a dress parade. Cappa, bond furnished its must hold medial for excellence in drill were awarded to Sergeant H. I. Bender, J. I. Jordan, William schnelder, D. Kellogg, O. P. Dillenbeck, E. Y. Clausen, and J. P. Bickerton.

### Miss Louise Day Ammerman, the eldest

daughter of Albert Ammerman, formerly City Auditor of Brooklyn. was married last night at her father's residence, 150 South Portland avenue, to William Dix Lee of Belfast, Ireland. The Rev. Dr. Theodore residence, 150 south Portland avenue, to William Dixon Lee of Belfast, iraland. The liev Dr. Theodore L. Fuyler performed the ceremony. The universewere William A. Ammerman F. L. Sobie Adaph Meinbernner, and William A. Strout. Miss Bessle Ammerman was the maid of henor, and Miss Carrie A. Ammerman was the maid of henor, and Miss Carrie A. Ammerman seeds Bush Alice Seitz, and Lizzie Steinbrenner were the bridesmaids. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Lee started on a trip booth. They will sail on the Germanic on May 21 for Iraland. YOU CAN'T KICK AT THE OFFICERS!

Important Legislation on the Bolan-Fin-herty Case by the N. C. C. A. A. One of the most important meetings ever held by the National Cross Country Association was held last night at the Grand Union

The delegates present were: Benjamin C. Williams, New York Athletic Club; Will Frank. Suburban Harriers; Charles C. Hughes, Man-hattan Athletic Club; T. Avery Collett and Harry Denise, Suburban Harriers; Walter M. Christie, Titan Athletic Club; Charles J. Harvev. Star Athletic Club; J. H. Mellor, Prospect Harriers : F. Friedheim, Pastime Athletic Club. and A. M. Sweet and Ernest Hjortberg. New Jersey Athletic Club. The Columbia Athletic Club of Washington and the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy were represented by proxy.

The Executive Committee of the association convened first to consider the charges pre-ferred against C. J. Flaherty and Frank Dolan of the Wayne Athletic Club, who were charged by the Games Committee of the Suburban Harriers with conduct prejudicial to the best interests of amateur sport in maligning the of-ficials at the open handicap run of the Suburban Harriers on April 12. All the officials who served at the games were called and examined, the inquiry consuming the best portion of the night.

Dolan was called first. He testified that he was hot headed, and may have been too vigorous in his language at the conclusion of the race, and that he recognized the fact that the authority of all officials at all athletic contests must be respected. He thus threw himself on the mercy of the committee by his contrition,

Flaherty was called next, he proved to be a belligerent witness, and seemed inclined to fight for his medal then and there, all over again, against the whole committee, all of which materially affected his case, or, as one delegate remarked, he convicted himself.

which materially affected his case, or, as one delegate remarked, he convicted himself.
Sam Loe's testimeny was then given. It was to the effect that all the men disqualified went off prior to the right time, upon which Mr. Stoll and himself disqualified them. President Williams then stated that upon receiving the timekeeper's statement at the conclusion of the race he sustained their decision.

After all the testimeny was in, Delegate Mellor of the Prospect Harriers mades a foregular of the Prospect Harriers mades a foregular ment recommending that if an example was desired, the association could suspend both athletes for a stated time from May first, thus not cripping the Prospect Harriers, whose teams the men were to run in, on Saturday, on the eve of a championship event, thus forming a procedent for subsequent cases and leaving the field open for any club to cripple another team to its own advantage.

The matter was then carefully considered. Collett, Hughes, Frank, and Harvey speaking pro and con. C. C. Hughes then offered the following resolution:

\*\*Review I That if A Fisherty be suspended for six months from the date of this meeting, and that Frank Polan be reprimanted and requested to forward a written applied to the issues Committee of the Subnition Harriers before canaday noon failing in which he is to stand suspended units such actory is forthcoming.

It was adopted. On the face it seems to be a remarkable decision to arrive at, and as it was remarkable decision to arrive at, and as it was

It was adopted. On the face it seems to be a remarkable decision to arrive at, and as it was adopted as a sort of compromise the following interviews will be read with interest:

Delegate Hughes—I think the decision most equitable, under the aggreewing circumstances. If athletes were to be allowed to go on and buildoze officials at games, when and how they liked, in a short time competitive amateur athletic events would degenerate into farces.

amateur athletle events would degenerate into farces.

Secretary Frank—The only fault I find with the decision is in the lact that it doesn't go far enough. Itolan, who caused most of the disturbance, should have received the same sentence as his club mate.

Freshient Williams; "The laws of the National cross Country Association of America must be the guiding power for cross-country affairs, and as such must be respected. The conviction of the men will serve as a precedent for all subsequent cases of a like character, and it will be many a day before such unseemly actions will occur at a cross-country race. With the example of Doian and Flaherty starting the other athletes in the face, a precedent had to be established, and as the suspension carries with it suspension from all games governed by the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, the effect will be most salutory.

One of the prominent members of the Prospect Harriers who was present, said: "The idea of keeping a man out of all games for an

idea of keeping a man out of all games for an entire season to serve as an example. Bon't you see what it is done for? It's done to help the New Jerseys with team race by oriping the Prospects, and it is a most unjust decision. Mellon's amendment covers all the grounds, and should have been adopted."

A full meeting of the association was held immediately upon the adjournment of the Executive Committee session. The resignation of the Detroit Athletic Club was accepted with regret, and the unior chambionship fixture, as proposed by the Games Committee, adopted.

In Honor of Their Retiring Pastor, The members of the congregation of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, at Madison avenue and Sixty-fourth street gave a reception last evening in honor of the Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Eider, who has been with them for the past twenty years and who retires from the pulpiton May I. The lecture room was decorated with flowers and green, and many of the prominent clergymen of the city were present. There were rectations by Mrs. W. M. Hartiy, a violin soile by Mr. Jan Koert. The live Thomass or hearn and singing by the church tholf. Supper was served later in the evening. Among those trees it were: The liev. Br. Armitage, the Rev. Dr. MacArtiur, the Rev. Leighton Williams he Rev. Dr. Havit firdigeman the liev. W. C. Bitting, and the Lov. Br. Abbot E. Bittredge. Sixty-fourth street gave a reception last evening in

Meeting of the Actuarial Society. The Actuarial Society of America met at the stor liouse yesterday and elected the following of Scera: President, Sheppard Homans; First Vice Presi dent, D. P. Fackber, Second Vice President, H. W. S.

In the first game of the fourth round of the Manhattan Athletic Club handicap pool tournament, played at the club house last night. E. M. Post (~) points) placed at the club house has right, K. M. Post re-points) and C. O Perry we points) played after game, the former winning by the narry warries of one point. Perry we then the narry played constitution play which Post want tail slow to take advantage of, and rim out his same.

10 the scenariogame A, C. Palmer the biffird champion of the cub 00 points, and B. C. O Samerd (05) points, were the confectants, the latter won after a good game.

The Alumui of the College of Pharmacy, The Alumni Association of the New York College of Charmacy yesterday coledrated their eighteenth anniversary by an entertainment consisting of some and recitations in the college lecture room. The names of this members of the senior class who passed their graduating eximinations were read and also the interval of their The annual meeting of the association was believed after the close of the entertain ment. If if yeven minimals of the class of the planed the association. It is firmace was elected President, Domingo Peraca, Treasurer, and Wm. II. Madison, becretary. The Alumni Association of the New York

Bertha Hildebrandt, a good-looking German per that full deformult, a good-tooking ferrman girling in the rivers, and on the verge of motherhood, arrived here on Toreslay on the steameling Devonia. Sine was detained at the Baryo office. Her brother in law, who as companied for it the impurity, was allowed to land, tearning that the same privilege would be accorded to be in the half a line and her west out and allowed to large the state of the large field in the same privilege would be accorded to be in the half a line and her west out and all her half a line who have deformed her many fierths. The girt's lover is in Germany. Her case will be decided to day by the Collector.

The Independent this week publishes re-The Interpretability this week publishes re-turns of the vote in the Fresbyterian Church on revision of the Confession of Faith from 170 presbyteries. Of these 11 wite for revision 5: symmat revision, and 5 do not vote at all. Forty four presby teries are yet to be heard from

The National Guard.

Adit.-Gen. Porter has issued the following commissions: William H. Conglan as First Lisatenant and Adjutant of the Thir senth Regiment. William H. And adjusted the tentered of the Thirteenth; William Regitald Wisson as second Lieutenant of the Twenty-third Regiment, and John U. Eddy as First Lieutenant of the Forty-seventh Regiment. EXCITING TIMES IN BRAZIL

DISSENSIONS IN THE CABINET LEAD TO IMPORTANT CHANGES.

The Proposal to Adopt a Constitution by Decree Excites Bitter Opposition-The Army Disaffected-Cheering the Empire.

MONTEVIDEO, April 24, via Galveston .--The newspaper Telegrafo Maritimo says a telegram from Rio Janeiro announces a crisis in the Brazilian Cabinet. It is said that Ruy Barboza and Quintino Borayuva will resign, and the Counsellor Saraiva will take the Portfolio of State and Viscount Lucena that of Foreign

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 28,-The idea of dispensing with a Constituent Assembly has recently been revived. It is now proposed to establish a Constitution by decree of the Provisional Government, subject to the ratifica-tion of a plebiscite. It is alleged by the advocates of this idea that this method of reorganizing the country is much more expeditious than that of doing so by means of a Constituent Assembly, which will no doubt, they say, waste precious time in barren discussions on abstract questions, and which, moreover, may prove factious and plunge the country into the horrors of civil war.

The opponents of the idea say that what is now proposed is diametrically contrary to the declared policy and pledges of the Provisional Government, which, originating in a military revolution, has time and again announced that it is merely the temporary agent of national sovereignty, having no object save to maintain order until it can deliver the country into the hands of the duly chosen representatives of the people. A Constitution framed by persons not clothed with constituent authority by the people would not be hinding.

The idea of dispensing with a Constituent Assembly is favored by the organ of the Minlater of Finance and by several other important newspapers.

Since the official declaration in regard to the liberty of the press the newspapers have assumed a much bolder tone, making use in some instances of language that is exceedingly violent. In Rio Grande do Sul and Ma-rantra: editors have been called before the police authorities and requested to moderate their tone.

ingly violent. In Rio Grande do Sul and Marantra's editors have been called before the police authorities and requested to moderate their tone.

In this city the editor of a radical Republican paper, who is an officer in the army, was arrested, but was roleased on the following day, He says that he was not informed of the cause of his arrest.

On the 20th the Brazilian first-class cruiser Almirante Tamandare was launched at the navy yard in this city. This is the largest vessel that has ever been built in South America, She is to be armed with eight mitrailleuses, eight tubes for throwing tornedoes, and twenty-two cannon, of which ten are to be rapid-liring pieces with a six-inch bere. She was placed on the stocks on Jan, 10, 1884, and up to the present has cost about \$1,000,000. When fully equipped she will cost about \$2,000,000.

The Provisional Government is endeavoring to improve the discipline of the army, which, for a number of years, has been in a very bad state. Several insubordinate soldier have recently been tried and condemned to imprisonment for various terms, and one soldier was sentenced to death. This sentence, however, was afterward commuted to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Rumors have been circulated in the last few days that a serious outbreak in the army was apprehended, and that the Government has held troops in constant readiness to quell it at the cutset.

Yesterday morning there was found posted in many parts of the city this placard:

"CITIZENS! Our country is in danger! The Government has trancherously sold us to the Argentine Republic! The prespect before us is terrifying! The Ministers are scandalously prodigal in the expenditure of public moneya, and unbridled nepotism is the order of the day!

"People! Arise in your might and hoist the banner of patriotism! Long live the revolutionists of '89! Down with the dictatorship!"

The olice are endeavoring to discover the author of this placard.

It is said that on the night of the Tist there was an attempt at royolt among the troops at Bahia. Cries of "Long live the monarchy" were uttered. In Alagoas an opposition journal has been suppressed on account of its violent language.

The long-expected decree prohibiting the concession of titles of nobility and decorations has at last been issued, two military orders only being retained. The titles and decorations hitherto granted are respected.

only being retained. The titles in hitherto granted are respected. Stunicy at a Bunquet.

BRUSSELS, April 24 .- Mr. Stanley was entertained at a banquet at the palace this evening, and afterward attended the Geographical oclety's reception. In a speech he gave a glowing account of the riches of the Congo country in advocacy of the building of the Congo railway. Lieuts, Nelson. Stairs, Parke, and Jephson were elected members of the and solution were elected members of the society.

Stanley attended the anti-slavery conference to-day. He described the horrors of the slave trade in the regions which he had traversed. He attributed the traffic to lyory hunting, which he said must be compated.

Emperor William at Strasburg. BERLIN, April 24 .- Emperor William arrived at Strasburg to-day. He was welcomed to the city by the Burgomaster and the other to the city by the Burgomaster and the other municipal authorities. The streets were decreated with flags in honor of the Emperor's visit and were crowded with people, who cheered his Majesty.

Emperor William reviewed the Strasburg and Kehl garrisons at Kronenburg, the Grand Duke of Baden leading the troops. The Statthalter gave a banquet in honor of the Emperor. The reception given to his Majesty by the inhabitants was of the most enthusiastic character.

character. The German Navat Maneyres.

LONDON, April 24.-The English Government has accepted the invitation of the Government of Germany to send a fleet to attend the German naval manageres, which will take place at Kiel on Sept. 8. The British fleet will comprise the vessels of the Channel Squadron, and four unattached battle snips and two firstclass cruisers.

Assaulted by a Turkish Officer.

CANEA, Crete, April 24.-- A number of Turks abducted a Christian girl from the village of Panaso, and she was subsequently assulted by an officer, Chakir Pashu. The Governor of Crete has ordered the arrest and trial of the officer for his crime.

CORE, April 24. Owing to the counsel of Mr. Pavitt, the strikers here and throughout the south of Ireland have yielded, and the trouble, for the present at least, is at an end. The Next Socialist Congress. BERLIN, April 24.—The Socialists propose

to hold their next congress on German ter-ritory in the autumn, when the Socialist law shall have expired. As Ordeal for the Shah's Wife. Vienna, April 24.—The wife of the Shah of Persia to-day underwent an operation which, it is expected, will restore her sight.

Francis Joseph to Visit Potsdam. BERLIN, April 24.—It is stated that the Emperor of Austria is expected to visit Pots-lam early in May.

Carnot at Nice. PARIS. April 24.—President Carnot arrived at Nice to-day. He reviewed the troops there this afternoon.

Racing in Ireland. DUBLIN, April 24,-At the races of the Kildare and National Hunt at Puncheatown yesterday, the race for the Convengisam Cup of 450 soveregus in specie for qualitied hunters, about four miles, was won by a head by Com-awar. Firmarcool was second, a head in front of Ulyases, third. There were live starters.

Tennis in Eugiand. LONDON. April 25.—Pettitt and Saunders played tennis on Fonday and Wednesday. They will play again on Friday next.

The Professional Pool Tournament

The professional handicap tournament at continuous pool at Frank Lawrence s tilitary room, 551 Eighth avenue, was continued last evening Dinning (5) and Luddington (10) played the first game the latter winning by 100 to be. It second game was between Powers secrath and Erickson (2) and resulted in a violary for Erickson (3) 100 to be. Into complex comes will be Barton vs. Luddington, and Erickson vs. Stewart.

New York Rifle Club Shoot. In the gailery match of the New York Riffe

hendi api Herrington 247, Halv 232, is Hannell 281, Oktom 258, isomet 224, Haldbourn 218, Hayler 288, Duana 279, Holan gets the gold medal Genet the sil-ver, and Hayler keeps a good hold on the leather price. To a stheometal match the following stars were made Dolan isos 30 points; No. Italy these 222, Ostrom, 235, Duana, 230 king dess 5, 227, Herrington Gass 15), 233; Huyler, 190, and Chadbourne, 211.